

## Daily Gazette.

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Correspondence is solicited upon all news subjects.

Prompt information of events and news happenings of general interest solicited, and will be properly commented.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address—not for publication—but as an evidence of good faith.

Parties writing to THE GAZETTE on business affairs to themselves will please enclose a return address.

All letters or communications for THE GAZETTE, whether on business or for publication should be addressed to THE GAZETTE, or DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Tex., and NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

All checks, money orders, postal notes, etc., should be made payable to the DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

THE GAZETTE has the Largest

Circulation of any Daily

Newspaper Published in Texas.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

## TO ALL GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS.

All GAZETTE correspondents are instructed to refrain from supplementing their prohibition news by comments or opinions or arguments. This paper wants the news as it is, undiluted and unbiased. Gentlemen who desire to express opinions or make arguments will address a separate communication to the editor, and not embody such in their reports. Correspondents are not expected to express their opinions as to public sentiment or the result of the election in any locality. We want the facts, unworried by personal bias; we want the news free of individual opinion. We want all the news we can get, but do not tell us the facts we will or will not carry, and do not tell us that there is reaction of public sentiment in favor of either side. Send us the news, and the paper and its readers will make their own deductions and reach their own conclusions. The telegraph news columns of this paper should not be used to manufacture public opinion on any subject, save as the facts themselves may influence the minds of men.

## ORGANIZATION is the perfection of unity.

TO THE WACO PAPERS: Boom your town. There will be more heard of Waco in three years than of another certain town east of Fort Worth. Let her go, Gallagher.

FORT WORTH is moving in an effort to organize its forces. Fort Worth will realize the benefit of organization in a short time if it will carry this movement forward to success.

TO FORT WORTH: In organization there is a boom long drawn out; no feverish, flicking thing of alternate hope and depression, but a steady, healthful, permanent boom that means untold good.

JOHN SHERMAN has started the Cuba outlaw story to offset Blaine's Indian Territory cold. THE GAZETTE will give both gentlemen the name of its New York advertising agent for a small consideration.

WHILE Fort Worth enjoys health and comfort and luxury in the water that comes up pure and clear from an hundred artesian wells, its great heart is saddened that a Dallas paper is forced to admit that, "again the water is of that consistency that it can be chewed."

A ROANOKE correspondent asks THE GAZETTE if the proposed amendment prohibits the importation of liquor into the state. The amendment prohibits "the manufacture, sale and exchange of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes."

The following letter explains itself: ALBANY, N.Y., April 21, 1887. Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth: GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 18th received with stated enclosure, \$25, which has been credited to collect. When sent is received it shall be distributed as far as practicable in accordance with suggestions. Yours respectfully, J. R. FLEMING, FORT L. B.

DENISON, Sherman, Paris, Greenville, Texarkana, Terrell, Tyler and Dallas will compete for trade from the Central eastward; but Waco will hold the center, Houston the southeast, San Antonio the southwest, and Fort Worth the west and north-west. Mark the prediction.

P. S.—Fort Worth will continue also to invade the east.

THE Galveston News says it has so far seen nothing in Ross' administration to condemn. Then, with the exception of the tax relief bill, that paper must also commend all laws passed and not point to any of them as causes of damage to the state administration and occasions for warning to the Governor against the Legislature and private citizens who are not now in politics.

THERE will be general regret at the Hennessy verdict, not that crime has been punished, but that such a man should be a criminal. The effect of this punishment will be salutary on men who are

inclined to regard party membership as a shield, and it will tend to purify the political atmosphere. And yet there is no alloy in the sadness of the reflection that it was genial Hennessy who fell and was made an offering to justice.

Those who have been interested in the Greeley expedition will not fail to remember how important a part Lieutenant Danenhower played in the rescue of the Melville party of that expedition. He was also on service in the vessel which conveyed General Grant to the Holy Land. In the year 1875 he showed some symptoms of insanity, and it is probable the experiences of the Arctic voyage strengthened a tendency which culminated in suicide last Wednesday at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was assigned to duty at that place as assistant commander of cadets. Lieutenant Danenhower was regarded as a fine seaman and excellent officer.

THE world has long been told to mind their P's and Q's, but now to mind one's nouns and verbs is quite as important. A local paper in New Haven is sued by the proprietor of a fashionable jewelry store for criticizing the grammatical construction of an invitation composed by him for President Cleveland and wife to attend the dedication of the Soldiers' monument in that city. The jeweler lays his damage at \$10,000. The best grammarians of the city decided in favor of the paper, but nothing short of a money plaster adjusted by the court will assuage the wound his grammatical honor has received. Whatever the court's decision the newspaper critic may plume himself on being in good company when New Haven dons support his opinion.

AWAY up in New England, even, where the snow is and the cold winds ex-pel all warmth from man's nature, did John Sherman (of Ohio) cold. Here is what a Massachusetts paper says: "Honest John Sherman thinks Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for President in 1888 unless he can get the nomination on the first ballot. Mr. Sherman himself will not get the nomination on either the first or the second ballot. With all due respect to Mr. Sherman's fine qualities it must be admitted that he is not the man to enthrone, and he is not the man whom the plain, common people—who will have more to say about the next election and the next nomination than ever before—want. If Mr. Blaine does not wish to be a candidate—and he will not be if he has the opposition he had before—the nomination will probably go to Allison of Iowa."

TRY COTTON IN THE WEST. The late rains, beneficent as they were, came too late to be of service to small grain crops in a score or more of the counties in what is called the drought district. In these counties wheat and oats died in the ground, beyond all power of revivification, and the season is too far advanced for replanting. THE GAZETTE is gratified to note that in many such cases there is a tendency to plant cotton where the dead small grains were sown, and test the capacity and resources of the soil and climate for cotton growing. There is yet ample time to plant cotton if the people can get seeds, and it should be a matter of pride and pleasure with those who can contribute cotton seed and place it in the hands of farmers in western counties to do so as speedily and generously as practicable. In many of the counties alluded to cotton growing has not heretofore been a feature of agricultural industry. The people have preferred to believe their soil better adapted to grain than the great southern staple, and hence the cereals have had the preference to the exclusion of cotton. Let a fair test of cotton be made this year, for it is quite probable the result will show that cotton can be raised fully as advantageously as grain. Old settlers in Texas can readily recall a time, not so many years distant, either, when there was a popular impression that the prairie lands of the state were not very valuable, in an agricultural way; the preference ran to the lands along the rivers and creeks. Then by degrees it was ascertained that corn, and cotton and wheat—and indeed all the cereals, could be grown as favorably on the prairies as on bottom lands. Why may not the same result, measurably, be attained in some of the western counties, in regard to cotton? THE GAZETTE, as is well known, has great faith in the west as a field of operations for the man with a hoe, and it will not surprise THE GAZETTE at all if an intelligent, thorough test will establish the fact of the eligibility of great areas in the west for cotton growing that have heretofore been deemed suited to cereals alone.

COKE'S SOLIDITY. Senator Coke's open letter to Mr. Gibbs and other gentlemen, anent the anti-prohibition movement, has been met for the Texas papers this week. THE GAZETTE gave it publicity last Sunday morning, and by this time every paper in the state has had opportunity to say something about it. Here and there we find a journal (and generally on the anti side) that is not altogether pleased with the Senator's position, but in the main the criticisms are commendatory. The papers with prohibition leanings appear to be very well satisfied with the letter. They argue from the standpoint that if Coke is not on their side, he is, at least, not going to take the stump against them, and do not hesitate to conceal the fact of their thankfulness that such is the case. As for the anti organs, they console themselves with the reflection that if the Senator is not willing to lead their hosts to battle he has at least told the people, in as terse English as he can write, that he regards prohibition as a "heresy," as a dangerous experiment and that he is going to vote against it. "Thus," say they, "we shall have the influence of Coke's example and warning if we do not get him on the stump. And so, while the stalwart Sena-

tor seems to have satisfied both sides to the contest, it is noticeable there is very little disposition to attribute inconsistency to him or accuse him of mounting the fence. This is a splendid compliment to his sturdy integrity, which is very generally believed in by the people of Texas. It is the conviction of THE GAZETTE that as time goes by it will be demonstrated that the Senator's course was wise and patriotic, and this demonstrated, he ought to be, if anything, as strong with the people after the prohibition matter is settled as he was before it came up.

OUR BOOK TABLE. NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD—By Henry Wood; Publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston. Many of the topics agitating men's minds at the present time are practically presented in the small compass of this book. The vital questions of the labor problem are intelligently argued. The author starts out with the assertion that labor is the normal condition of man, bringing into play all his physical, mental and moral faculties, and clearly establishing that the contrary condition can be brought about only with disaster to the human race; production is the result of labor and the goal to which every laborer aspires is to be in the position of accumulated labor; that is, a capitalist, and that this country is in a position to be so. The author presents the question of the possible harmony of labor and capital is well presented and plausibly answered. The views of the author in the various essays on the relation of capital and labor, distribution of wealth, socialism, labor organization, corporations and transportation are presented in a clear, logical and forcible manner. The author's views on the subject of the labor problem are well presented and plausibly answered. The views of the author in the various essays on the relation of capital and labor, distribution of wealth, socialism, labor organization, corporations and transportation are presented in a clear, logical and forcible manner.

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strikes the reader most is the fact that the Guatemalans and their neighbors were so anxious to follow the example of the United States that they tried to escape experimenting by adopting once for all the American forms of government and institutions. They were not quite successful. Independence from Spain was achieved easily enough by a series of bloody revolutions and wars. But since then they have found themselves continually in hot water, and only now after more than two generations, have been busy with adapting people to institutions and institutions to people. Since the desired end, stability and peaceable progress have been reached.

The political status of the five states was after the repudiation of Spanish rule that of Mexican provinces, then a federation under the name of the "United States of Central America" and since 1823 that of independent republic.

The most interesting episode to American readers, though by no means a gratifying one, is Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua and its inglorious fate.

The volume contains also a history of Panama as a trading and communication. The Tehuantepec scheme of the late James B. Kays and others are carefully dealt with and the grand enterprise of Count de Lesseps is comprehensively discussed.

HON. D. B. CULBERSON. Taken Issue with the Anti and will Vote for Prohibition. JEFFERSON, TEX., April 10, 1887. Messrs. Barnett Gibbs, R. H. Harrison, W. B. Dake, Walter Gresham, J. H. Copeland, Dallas. GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., and regret that my engagements have not permitted an earlier reply.

You call my attention to the fact that a largely attended meeting of "Prominent Democrats" from all parts of the state was held at Austin on the 30th ult., for the purpose of calling a state convention to meet in Dallas on the first Monday in May.

I am not in accord with the convention, and therefore, deem it necessary to decline the invitation. I might close this reply here, but my respect for the high character of each member of the committee leads me to submit, with great diffidence, the following observations:

As I understand, from your communication, the controlling object of the proposed convention is to denounce prohibition as undemocratic and violative of a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. This movement seems to me to be a direct and deliberate effort to drag the party into a partisan conflict upon a question which has been decided by the party in convention to be non-partisan and non-political. I am aware of the fact that there is an apparent division of opinion as to the propriety of the amendment proposed, but all must agree that the convention intended to cover the question as now presented.

The Democratic state administration, which submitted the proposition, regarded it as a direct and deliberate effort to drag the party into a partisan conflict upon a question which has been decided by the party in convention to be non-partisan and non-political. I am aware of the fact that there is an apparent division of opinion as to the propriety of the amendment proposed, but all must agree that the convention intended to cover the question as now presented.

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istics of its founder, Mr. Jefferson. The party is thoroughly committed to that system, and it is not possible to the citizen the largest liberty consistent with the welfare of the public. It regards government as a simple repository of right surrendered by the people upon trust, and esteems that government best which governs least. Influenced and inspired by such principles the Democratic party has, from time to time, resisted the abridgement of personal liberty and rights when the same could be exercised and enjoyed without inflicting such evils upon the public as endangered good government and the general welfare of the people. You have been pleased to allude to the position of Mr. Jefferson upon summary legislation. His position on that character of legislation is often used by the advocates of the liquor traffic against prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that no law writer of his day or since has ever prohibited with summary legislation. It has been the labor of a later period to extend the scope of summary legislation, in order that the traffic in liquors, regardless of public welfare, might be shielded from the assault by the opinion of Mr. Jefferson. It was prohibited only in the case of the traffic in liquors, and not in the case of the traffic in other goods.

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## YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

A Strong Letter From a Strong Man. TYLER, TEX., April 16, 1887.

Hon. Barnett Gibbs and Others: GENTLEMEN—Your letter of invitation has been received and considered. It is not certain that I can attend the convention called for May 4 at Dallas, but if absent it will not be due to any lack of good wishes for the meeting.

The proposed amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale or exchange of intoxicating liquors is the outgrowth of a feeling against saloons which has been growing in Texas through the efforts of faithful temperance workers for more than a dozen years, and if the proposed amendment is adopted, a revolutionary change in character I should hesitate to stand in opposition.

But the issue presented by the amendment is not "for or against saloons," though the prohibition leaders will artfully seek to give the campaign this complexion. It is a question of the right of the people to determine for themselves the character of the government they will have, and this is a question which has been decided by the party in convention to be non-partisan and non-political.

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maturity—near perfection, a certain class of reformers would reverse the rule of progress are diminish personal freedom on the theory that our grandfathers and the generations before them had too much.

Exactly how much of man's natural liberty it is proper to take from him in well-ordered society it is of course impossible to fix in general terms, but it seems to me clear that there is no such unerring and intrinsic evil in the making of wine and beer as a beverage that it should be put within the category of criminal offenses.

There are many thousands of Germans in Texas whose habits are fixed, and whose education and prejudices are such that an amendment like the one submitted will grind them as unqualified tyranny. The policy of Texas legislation has ever been to respect the varying conditions of diverse sections and populations scattered over our large territory, and many statutes now in our codes and with long lists of exemptions contained, which particular laws have been deemed inapplicable. But the proposed amendment disregards this settled policy, and in convenient phrase, prohibition raises the state from border to border.

It may be said that the experience of a legislative act it would be less arbitrary, for if thoroughly bad such an act could be repealed. If good in part the bad could be separated and the remainder preserved. Theft, forgery, arson and even murder are left to the influence of ordinary laws, but making beer and wine and cider must forthwith be dealt with by the constitution.

So vital an innovation upon the habits to which this and past generations have become accustomed should not be made without the sanction of the community at large. A wise legislator would never think of enforcing his ideas by penal laws until the people to be affected had been brought to a general approval of his views. Fifty-five per cent. of the voters ought not to assume to make a crime of which the other 45 per cent. are not among their dearest rights. The hand of rule is an iron hand and an oppressor's hand when it lays hold of me to compel my conformity to my neighbor's habits, and I do not feel that I have any commission under the principles of republican government to use my law to force my theories of health and diet upon my neighbor.

The old maxim tells us that the will of the people is the supreme law. If by the "will of the people" is meant the power to improve and administer the immemorial customs of government, then, though ourselves, then American institutions have been a blessed revelation of freedom and advancement to the world; but if the "will of the people" means that dreadful might of numbers by which bare majorities shall feel privileged to force upon unwilling minorities the laws, the chance of a particular election throws into the minority, habits of life contrary to their tastes and insulting to their individuality, then the problem of true civil liberty is yet to be worked out.

If the prohibitory amendment should be carried, it will be the simple foundation stone of innovation. Strong laws will be passed to enforce it, and when these are found to be ineffective new and dangerous remedies will be called for, and meeting the same fate, they in turn will be followed by still more drastic severities, until, after piling one novel upon another, the project fails to the ground as an abject failure in one-half of the state and in the other a total departure is made from the ordinary modes of trial and punishment. Such consequences, I trust, may be averted by a decisive majority against the amendment. The convention called at Dallas deserves a general attendance and support, and such I hope it will receive. Yours respectfully, HORACE CHILTON.

## CLEVELAND'S REGRETS.

He Will Not be Present at the Unveiling of the Calhoun Monument.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.—Major Henry Young, chairman of the committee on invitations, has received the following: "I am sorry I must decline the invitation which I received to be present at the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of John C. Calhoun, on the 29th inst. The Ladies' Monument Association have good reason for pride and congratulations in the complete success of their efforts fittingly to commemorate the virtues and services of this loved and honored hero of South Carolina. I believe it would be all to the good, and even all to be believed and taught, and all his aspirations for the welfare and prosperity of our republic were better known and understood. If this were so, much would be found to enlighten and encourage those charged with public duty, and much to stimulate patriotic enthusiasm. The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected by his ardent admirers in the state which bears the impress of his renown, should furnish an occasion for such an instructive illustration of his character as shall inspire the minds of his countrymen with genuine respect and admiration for his courage, self-sacrifice and toleration where approval of his opinions was withheld, and universal pride in the greatness of this illustrious American. Yours very truly, (Signed) 'GIVEN CLEVELAND.'"

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